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THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. VI, No. 90

KABUL, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1967 (SARATAN 18, 1346S.H.)

PRICE AF. 3

COUNCIL MEMBERS WANT OBSERVERS IN SUEZ AREA

Soviets Suggest Sanctions If Ceasefire Not Obeyed

UNITED NATIONS, July 10, (Combined News Services).—Diplomatic sources said the UN Security Council was in agreement Sunday to give Secretary-General U Thant a go-ahead in his efforts to put UN observers on both sides of the shaky UAR-Israeli ceasefire line on the Suez canal.

Prospects of obtaining UAR and Israeli consent were described by the sources as favourable.

The agreement was reported in advance of an afternoon session of the 15-nation council, which met at the request of both the UAR and Israel after air battles and artillery duels breached the June 10 ceasefire for the second weekend in a row.

The diplomatic sources said that Ethiopian Ambassador Endelkache Makonnen, president of the Council for July, drafted the Council's views in the form of a consensus. Under the consensus formula no vote is taken.

The observers would report back on any incidents, which U Thant, in turn, would then be able to relay to the Council. He noted Saturday night that he was unable to give the Council any information about Friday's clash because there was no impartial reporting source.

Saturday's meeting began with a demand by Soviet delegate Nikolai T. Fedorenko that Israeli troops be immediately withdrawn from Arab territories. He asserted that there would remain a constant risk of large-scale conflict as long as the Israelis remained in occupation.

Furthermore, he said, if the Israelis did not obey Council resolutions, including its four ceasefire orders, then sanctions should be imposed to ensure obedience. And the USSR was prepared to take part in the application of such measures. Meanwhile Spain was reported Sunday night to have circulated privately a suggested draft of a General Assembly resolution calling for withdrawal of Israeli troops from Arab territory.

Immediate withdrawal would be linked, according to the Spanish formula, to prohibition of aggressive action, to ensuring the right of both sides to security and freedom from fear of attack, and to an understanding that the steps taken would be interim ones on the way towards permanent peace.

The assembly would request the Security Council to consider all aspects of the Middle East situation, and peaceful ways and means for solving all the problems involved. Secretary-General U Thant would be asked to designate a personal representative to make contact with the parties concerned.

Under the Spanish suggestion the Assembly would reaffirm its recommendations on the desirability of internationalising Jerusalem, the

PAZHWAH ADDRESSES LAW CONFERENCE IN GENEVA

GENEVA, July 10, (Reuter)Abdul Rahman Pazhwak, Afghan president of the United Nations General Assembly, arrived here Sunday to take part in opening session of the World Peace Through Law Conference.

The five-day conference, sponsored by a voluntary international body of lawyers and legal scholars, is devoted to the promotion of law as a means to settle international disputes.

Pazhwak will return to New York to night.

USSR SHIPS VISIT UAR PORTS TODAY

MOSCOW, July 10, (AP).—Soviet warships will visit two UAR ports today near the scene of recent Arab-Middle East ceasefire.

Tass reported Sunday that the ships will visit Alexandria and Port Said at the invitation of the UAR government.

Fighting broke out between Arab and Israeli troops 10 miles (15km) south of Port Said July 1 and 2.

Saturday the UAR charged Israel with an attempt to capture Port Faud, which stands at the entrance of the Suez Canal opposite Port Said.

The UAR also said six Israeli aircraft tried to attack the two ports Saturday, but were driven off by ground fire and UAR fighter planes.

Senate Committees Hold Discussions

KABUL, July 10, (Bakhtar).—The Committee on Agriculture, National Defence, Public Works, Financial and Budgetary Affairs and Legislative Affairs of the Meshrano Jirgah met yesterday.

The Committee on Agriculture, presided over by Senator Abdul Wakil, discussed three subjects related to it.

The National Defence Committee decided on the case of Abdul Rahman and sent it to the secretariat of the House.

Senator Abdul Baqi Mujadidi presided over the Committee on Petitions. Some petitions were studied.

The Financial and Budgetary Committee, after studying the budget of the Ministry of Commerce, presented its views to the secretariat.

Hamidullah Hamid, president of the Afghan Electricity Institute, attended the afternoon session and answered questions put by Senators.

The Committee on Legislature, presided over by Senator Mohammad Hashim Mujadidi, considered some articles concerning parliamentary elections.

Strong Tropical Storms Batter Japanese Cities

TOKYO, July 10, (Reuter).—Two hundred Japanese men, women and children were dead yesterday morning beneath floodwater and mud and rubble spread by a tropical storm which battered its way across Japan.

Police said the known total of missing was now 113. The injured totaled 395.

Worst hit was Hiroshima and its surrounding district.

Among the dead were the wife and

twin nine year old daughters of a policeman. Called out on rescue duties, he heard the rumble of the mountain slope behind him.

An avalanche swept down, engulfing his own home and those of others.

Residents of a four-storey apartment block were hurriedly evacuated as their building began to creak. It toppled over on to its side and into a flooded construction site.

The storm brought record rainfall to both the southern main islands of Kyushu and Honshu. In Kobe 320 millimetres were recorded between 0900 and 2400 yesterday.

The deluge caused rivers surge over their banks. In one city on Kyushu people took refuge on rooftops.

In Kobe two cars were swept away by the torrent.

Heaviest toll appeared, however, have been taken by avalanches and landslides. Mud, clay and rubble broke loose from the rain lashed slopes, crushing Japan's traditional wood and plaster houses.

The worst storm disaster of the past ten years took place in 1957 when 856 people in Kyushu were killed and another 136 disappeared.

Surveyor 4 Launching Set For Thursday

PASADENA, California, July 10, (AP).—Mysteriously reflective rocks were blamed Sunday for surveyor 3's nearly disastrous double bounce in landing on the moon last April 19.

Officials of Jet Propulsion Laboratory said the radar system of the spacecraft—which hopped into a crater at the end of its quarter million mile flight—was confused by unexpectedly high reflectivity at a critical point in the touchdown.

First official explanation of the accident, originally attributed to possible electronic failure, came with release of plans for the flight of surveyor 4, scheduled for launch Thursday from Cape Kennedy, Florida.

Like its predecessor, now sitting inactive on the moon's dry ocean of storms, surveyor 4 will carry a trenching scoop and a television camera—plus a device to detect any iron in the lunar crust.

It is scheduled to land Saturday night in an astronaut target area of the Sinus Medii central bay near the centre of the lunar disk, about 400 miles (640 km) northeast of Surveyor 3.

Radar Engineer Charles Kirsten gave this explanation of Surveyor 3's troubles and the preventive steps planned for Surveyor 4.

Surveyor 3's radar altitude-sensing system—runner of descent techniques being tested for manned craft—was designed to cut off its braking rockets 14 feet (4.2 m) above the surface and let the vehicle settle down on its shock-absorbing legs.

Nasser, Boumedienne Discuss Middle East

CAIRO, July 10, (Reuter).—Algerian President Houari Boumedienne and UAR President Nasser last night began important talks on the Middle East crisis. The two men met at President Nasser's suburban home less than two hours after the Algerian leader arrived here by air.

Last night's meeting was the first between the two since last month's Arab-Israeli war.

Boumedienne's delegation includes colonel Taher Zbiri, chief of staff of the Algerian army, and Cherif Belcassem, chief secretary of the ruling F. L. N. party. It is not known how long colonel Boumedienne will stay here.

Algeria has never accepted last month's Middle East ceasefire, which came as Algerian troops began arriving at the front.

Boumedienne arrived to a cheering welcome from Egyptian crowds. Boumedienne was greeted as a hero.

Nasser and his guest shook hands, then, in typical Arab tradition, exchanged brotherly embraces. They waved to cheering Egyptians lining the banner-decked airport.

The leaders drove in an open car to the Kuba palace where the Algerian president will be staying. Along the 15 miles (24 km) route, workers and students greeted them.

Foreign onlookers said that a welcome on this scale is unprecedented.

At one point crowds mobbed the car and men attempted to lift it off the ground.

Later it was announced Sunday that Nasser has cancelled a cabinet meeting scheduled for Sunday night so that the two men may begin talks immediately. Algerian observers do not expect them to decide whether an Arab summit should be held.

Boumedienne has already declared in Algeria that if an Arab summit meeting appears feasible, he will attend it, but said categorically that it would not be held in Algeria.

US PULLS BACK BIG GUNS NEAR DMZ

DONG HA, South Vietnam, July 10, (AP).—The big U.S. 175 mm guns have been withdrawn from the heavily bombed Marine outpost of Gio Linh less than a mile (6 km) south of the demilitarised zone.

Spokesmen for the U.S. Command in the 1st Corps military sector acknowledged the pullback, but did not elaborate more than saying the 175's had been re-established in another position where they will be equally effective.

The 175 is the longest range—18 miles (29 kms)—and hardest hitting U.S. artillery piece.

U.S. Defence Secretary Robert S. McNamara was told Sunday that North Vietnam had unleashed its biggest and potentially most dangerous known offensive weapon against U.S. Marines guarding the demilitarised zone.

The weapon was identified as a 152 mm. self-propelled gun capable of hurling a 108 lb. (48.9 kg.) high explosive shell 17 miles (27.3 km). Marines had reported earlier a handful of 152 mm rounds in the DMZ fighting but there was no indication they came from mobile long-range artillery guns.

Identification of the new, Soviet-built weapon in the demilitarised zone area has been a factor in the decision to pull back U.S. 175 mm artillery to a more protected rear area.

McNamara, who flew over U.S. forward positions yesterday, said on his return to Saigon that more progress had been made in the Vietnam war during the last nine months than in the previous six years, reports Reuter.

McNamara said increased American military strength in the northern provinces forced the North Vietnamese to shift concentration of their war effort from the central highlands and southern provinces to where they could take advantage of short lines of communication.

He admitted that American casualties were high but added that very heavy casualties were being inflicted on the alleged North Vietnamese.

A Tass message said North Vietnamese anti-aircraft gunners yesterday shot down six U.S. planes.

This brought the total number of U.S. planes shot down over North Vietnam to 2,086, it said, quoting the North Vietnamese news agency.

Hussein Rejects "Half Solutions"

AMMAN, Jordan, July 10, (AP). King Hussein Sunday promised his Arab allies that he would not make a separate peace with Israel. "We will never accept a half solution for Jordan or the greater Arab world," he said.

In a speech broadcast over Amman Radio, reports Reuter, the King said: "Our cause is that of the whole Arab nation and success is not linked to us alone, but will be the result of common effort by all brothers."

"These days face us with the big test... We shall either enter history or be lost in the darkness."

The King's broadcast, reports AP, came on the eve of a likely five-nation Arab summit in Cairo.

Informed sources said King Hussein will fly to Cairo today.

The sources said the leaders of the UAR, Jordan, Iraq, Syria and Algeria will meet in the UAR capital.

China, UK Exchange Protests Over Incidents In Hong Kong

HONG KONG, July 10, (Reuter).—Uneasy calm prevailed over Hong Kong early today after violence erupted afresh overnight resulting in the death of one policeman and three civilians in separate clashes.

While police went into action against rioters on Hong Kong island and the Kowloon peninsula, a British soldier in the border village of Sha Tau Kok was reported injured by a dynamite stick thrown across the border.

After ordering British troops to patrol the streets on the British side of the border, the commander of the British army at Tau Kok took the unprecedented step of broadcasting a message to the Chinese side.

This appealed to the commander of Chinese troops in the border area to "stop misguided people creating incidents."

(The village straddles the China-Hong Kong border with only a row of small posts down the centre of the main street separating the colony from China.)

Yesterday's incidents came as Britain and China were engaged in a diplomatic wrangle over the weekend border clash in which five Hong Kong policemen died.

A Chinese protest handed over the British envoy in Peking accused Hong Kong police of opening fire first at a crowd of Chinese demonstrators and demanded a public apology. Charge d'Affaires Donald Hopson refused to accept it and lodged a counter-protest at the firing from the Chinese side of the border. This was in turn rejected by the Chinese authorities.

Crowds yesterday stoned public vehicles, set fire to cars and tried to stop trams passing through the congested areas.

In the first incident, a policeman was hacked to death with a cargo

Japanese Students Protest Expansion Of American Base

TOKYO, July 10, (Reuter).—About 2,500 stone-throwing students clashed last night with police in front of the American air base at Tachikawa on the outskirts of Tokyo, leaving 166 persons injured, police here reported.

They said they detained 46 of the leftist student demonstrators who gathered for a rally outside the base in the afternoon to protest against a proposed expansion of the base.

Unlike the militant students, about 17,000 unionists and farmers, called out by the major opposition socialist party.

The violent clash occurred after the student group staged a sit-down demonstration in front of the gate and ignored police orders to move on.

Some of the students were seen throwing stones into the base at American soldiers, the national news agency Kyodo said. Patrol cars were also reported to have been damaged.

PEACE THROUGH COMPUTER

GENEVA, July 9 (AP).—A single computer could enhance the prospects of working out law cases, but its memory store would be unique: the legal codes and laws of every nation.

The computer would be offered to jurists throughout the world needing international law information to prepare a case. A lawyer will be given all the references he asked.

Using conventional methods it could take days or even weeks to get the same information. Court procedure could be speeded up several times the usual time.

Although primarily intended for day-to-day legal cases, it is hoped governments involved in a legal dispute threatening world peace might be persuaded to use the computer.

For example, two nations squabbling over a boundary dispute similar to the type of disputes which has taken place throughout the world. The two nations might then be persuaded to use these precedents as a basis for settling their quarrel.

The "Computer for Peace" project is one of the main resolutions before the conference of the world peace through law centre opening in Geneva today.

FRG Trade Team Leaves Kabul

KABUL, July 10, (Bakhtar).—The trade delegation of the Federal Republic of Germany which came to Kabul some time ago left yesterday.

At its meeting with the Afghan trade delegation, it was decided that further talks should be held for conclusion of an agreement on development and protection of private capital investment.

The Afghan delegation was headed by Dr. Mohammad Omer, Deputy Minister for Commerce. The visiting team was headed by Dr. Von Rahm.

The talks were held in a friendly atmosphere, a source close to the Ministry of Commerce said.

Saturday night a reception was held in honour of the FRG delegation in the Spozhmal Cafe. Minister of Commerce Dr. Noor Ali, officials of the Ministry and some members of the FRG embassy in Kabul attended.

Home News In Brief

KABUL, July 10, (Bakhtar).—The general session of the Wolesi Jirgah yesterday abolished the Hearing of Complaints and Petitions Committee of the House.

Dr. Abdul Zahir, President of the House, was in the chair.

CHARIKAR, July 10, (Bakhtar).—Construction of the new city of Charihar is progressing fast. About 35 per cent of the work on 120 houses has been completed.

TAMPA, Florida, July 10, (AP).—Negroes smashed windows in seven stores and tossed firebombs into two buildings early Sunday after rumors spread that police had bloodied a burglary suspect.

In official police reports the incident was termed "rioting."



His Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah last night attended a benefit cultural show sponsored by the association of Indian residents in Kabul.



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MEETING ON PEACE THROUGH LAW

The current World Conference on Peace Through Law, which was opened today by Abdul Rahman Pazhwak of Afghanistan and is attended by many prominent international personalities, comes at a time when the need for drafting international conventions, instruments for settling international disputes, has become imperative.

The five-day meeting, which is attended by legal experts from 127 nations, should take up the issue of international security and peace through law. The most important problem before the conference is to come up with an international code to be observed by all members of the United Nations.

World peace seems to be frequently threatened by regional conflicts and acts of aggression. It is here that the conference may consider defining aggression. During the past decade, several attempts have been made by outstanding international jurists to find a definition, but their efforts have been futile. The problem is two-sided. Firstly it must be acceptable to the whole of mankind. Secondly, ways should be sought to punish those who clearly commit aggression as defined. Since there are several cases of naked aggression before us now, and the causes and consequences of them have become known to the whole world, finding a definition should not be difficult.

Once a definition is adopted, an international convention should be made and it should be ratified by all nations of the world. It may be called a Treaty For World Peace, or International Peace Through International Law.

Israel clearly provides one example of aggression. Indeed, aggression seems to have become a basic principle of Israel's national policy. The eminent jurists in Geneva can study this

case from a purely legal point of view. They must discuss, as a matter of international principle involving world peace, the fact that one nation can attack other nations by surprise and without declaring war. It is like stabbing someone in the back and claiming it was self-defence. If the example of Israel in committing aggression is followed by other nations of the world, what will happen to world peace? Unless aggression is defined and condemned by the international community, and in accordance with set principles, it will be difficult to believe that the principle of attacking first without declaring war will not be followed by other nations of the world.

One of the significant needs for world peace through law is the existence of an authorised body to enforce the principles of international law. The existing international judicial bodies do not have the means to preserve world peace. The distinguished jurists should try to ramify their organisation and establish national judicial commissions to promote respect for international law. These commissions should also be entrusted with the task of publicising causes of aggression and educating public opinion on international law. In this way unity of thought will be established among the various communities of mankind, and international public opinion will jointly condemn aggression wherever and whenever it takes place.

We hope that the experts will also study ways for exchange of legal experts among nations for the promotion of fundamental rights and protection of national constitutions from illegal encroachments. Law reform in developing countries is another subject which could be of interest to this meeting.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Anis* in an editorial stressed the need for the proper distribution of milk produced under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.

The Third Five Year Plan envisages the establishment of a modern dairy plant to supply milk to Kabul citizens. This is something to look forward to, said the editorial, but the dairy situation at present needs to be reviewed.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation produces some milk, but this is distributed only to influential persons. The editorial suggested that until the anticipated dairy plant goes into operation, the Ministry should give priority to hospitals and boarding schools.

Another editorial, published in the same issue of the paper, was captioned: "Is Humanity Committing Suicide?" The chaotic situation existing in various parts of the world, it said, has endangered world peace in an unprecedented way and it is feared that some incident somewhere may trigger a worldwide catastrophe.

A bloody war in going on in Southeast Asia. No one seems to be able to put an end to it and the efforts of peace-loving countries to bring into play the accords reached at the 1954 Geneva conference are continuously being frustrated.

The Israeli government has occupied Arab territories. A number of great powers are openly supporting Israel and contrary to the UN Charter and international law efforts are being made to legalise aggression. This encourages Israel to the point where it openly claims that even if 121 nations of the world voted for the withdrawal of its troops from the occupied territories, it will not do so except on its own terms.

A number of colonial puppets openly encroach on the territorial integrity of the Congo in Central Africa; and the voice of the Congolese people is being strangled.

The aspirations of Aden nationalists are being undermined and instead efforts are being made by the colonialists by sending arms and troops to install a government supporting colonialism.

In Nigeria, too, when colonialist interests are endangered they fan a civil war.

Thus, said the editorial, the

world seems to resemble a dying patient and unless justice and common sense are allowed to come to its rescue, it is almost certain to expire. The situation prevailing in the world today is far worse than that immediately before World War II. At that time, too, Chamberlain and other politicians were constantly talking about peace while in actual fact they were dragging the world towards an inevitable war.

There is still time to save our civilisation, warned the editorial.

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried an editorial on the civil war in Nigeria. It said the very fact that during the past month the secessionists in Eastern Nigeria have failed to get any outside recognition for their breakaway country of Biafra shows how unfounded is their claim of having formed a separate nation. Unless foreign powers interfere, it is almost certain that the federal Nigerian troops will put an end to the secessionist activities and lawlessness in Eastern Nigeria.

World Press

There is a fortune in minerals at the bottom of the Red Sea awaiting devices to recover it.

Scientists reported in the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution magazine *Oceanus* that the find may run into the thousands of millions of dollars in copper, zinc, silver, gold, iron and manganese.

A find in the area of the middle of the Red Sea some 70 miles west of Saudi Arabia's pilgrimage port of Jeddah was made some four years ago and oceanographic study of the area has intensified since then.

The find areas have been named "Discover", "Chain" and "Atlantis Second" after Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution ships which have been foremost in exploration of the area.

The magazine said that the Red Sea's intense heat at its bottom, its acidity and its excessive salinity offer clues to the origin of the sea's high content of metallic concentrations.

China's provincial press reported that Chinese agriculture faced a manpower shortage.

Xin Kweichow Pao, Xin Anhwei Pao and Chekiang Jihpao said that many peasants who were "deceived" and who "fail to understand the real state of affairs" have left villages for the cities.

Heilungkiang Jihpao said that irrigated land in Heilungkiang province had decreased because of neglect of irrigation construction.

In Clang district alone, four po-

wer stations, 10 main canals and 56 water reservoirs were out of order.

The Paris-edited *International Herald Tribune* said the United States Navy is considering a shipborne anti-missile defence system which could be deployed in international waters.

A Washington report in the paper claimed the Navy had the encouragement of the Defence Department and Army officials for the scheme.

It was pressing studies of the projected system, which would be based on large submarines and warships. Such a system, it was claimed, could increase the protection of the U.S. by stationing waterborne anti-missile platforms in international waters off China and the Soviet Union to strike early at long-range missiles.

In a crisis involving friendly nations, such as Japan, an anti-missile fleet could be positioned between that nation and a potential aggressor to reduce or even eliminate the threat of nuclear blackmail, proponents of the plan were quoted as arguing.

The paper said defence officials agreed the proposed Navy system would not compete with the Army's Nike-X missile defence scheme.

The *Christian Science Monitor* said the outcome of Tuesday's votes in the United Nations General Assembly may be a sign that the world wants nothing less than an overall peace settlement in the Middle East.

Prospects Of Reconciliation In S. Vietnam

This war in Vietnam is more disgusting than most wars. It produces plenty of evidence, from the good and lovely to the horrible, to support or refute every point of view, and the propaganda is for more dishonest than it need be, which makes wise judgment even more difficult. It is like the Spanish civil war, a cruel civil war, but also an international war with two lots of foreign interference.

Both are corrupting Vietnam. Men, women and children are being killed here at the rate of 100,000 a year, Vietnamese and foreigners. Many think it will go on two years or more. I looked at a badly wounded peasant in a hospital in Hue and his eyes asked me why. He deserves to be answered not by a foreigner, but by some of the best of his own countrymen.

A composite Vietnamese view, however muddled, might as well be heard abroad for a change. I have listened to it in many places from many men. Some were educated and spoke English. Some were young officers, some civilians. Some were peasants, friends of a fine young

American civilian who has fought and worked in Vietnam for five years. His kind brings light into America's darkness. The best of these Vietnamese is an extraordinary man, who reminded me of a close friend who led the Athens underground movement against the Germans, the wisest man I know. He said: "We have to rebuild our nation with a better culture. We can have peace, if our inner life is rich. You know, we don't have to win the hearts of the people; they are ours. But bombing, shelling, and then civic action by the foreigners—it means nothing."

These words are not academic, because some of the speakers are training the government's armed "Revolutionary Development" teams which go bravely into the villages, where they face the worst Viet Cong terror, aimed deliberately at them. Their hearts are good, but they must be made much safer. Their teachers give them pride in Vietnam, invoking old heroes like Le Loi, the great king who freed all Vietnam.

"We cannot walk looking back, though," said a young RD leader, "and the man who has po-

wer is the man with a gun. Also, the peasants must have good spirit, if they are going to keep the VC from their hamlets. And the soldiers and officials must have good spirit if they are not to bully the people. Everyone must be able to trust each other and talk together."

"What about the elections?" I asked. "Who should be president?" Most of them laughed. "We don't worry about these people in cities. They mean nothing. It's the villages."

"I think the elections are important," said one man, "because a representative government could punish a general for corruption and the ordinary people wouldn't think it was just a private fight between generals."

What does all this mean? Surely, the possibility of some better governed villages in South Vietnam, attracting the best of the Viet Cong, the men who manage to battle on against a terrible foreign firepower.

If "Revolutionary Development" is backed right through from the top in all its pristine sense, and no one in Saigon gets nervous, then within 12 months there might begin some reconciliation in South Vietnam.

(THE TIMES)

Getting Sucked Into The Whirlpool

North Vietnam's President Ho Chi Minh has allegedly forced the United States into a showdown test of will that U.S. intelligence estimates once rated as impossible.

In 1965, when it was decided to send about 120,000 American troops to rescue South Vietnam from the prospect of defeat, senior U.S. military officers said it was preposterous to think North Vietnam could resist, let alone turn back, a predicted allied victory tide.

Now Americans and South Vietnamese military sources say that, unless 100,000 to 140,000 more U.S. troops are sent, the allies may be forced gradually into a defensive posture that could end in stalemate. This could mean the loss of any hope for a negotiated peace settlement. Even if Washington agrees now to all the recommendations by General William C. Westmoreland, the U.S. commander in Vietnam, it may need more forces later.

Secretary of Defence Robert S. McNamara, who is on his ninth inspection tour of Vietnam, will recommend to President Johnson how many troops more than the presently authorised 475,000 should be sent. McNamara and the administration must weigh considerations the military doesn't have to contend with.

To send up to 200,000 more men, as the military men request, probably would mean three divisions together with helicopter, supply and other support units.

Militarymen in Saigon believe this would involve partial mobilisation of the reserves, higher draft quotas, higher battle casualties, and additional \$10 billion or more in defence spending, the possibility of a tax increase and dislocations in the civilian economy.

Concern is voiced also about the effect of another major buildup on South Vietnam. Saigon sources cite the already overheated economy, government troops who seem to fight a little less with the arrival of each new U.S. division and possible effects on the campaign for winning the allegiance of the peasants.

The Americans, hailed in 1965 as the saviours of Vietnam, have lost luster from their public image for a number of reasons. One is the terrific amount of bombing and artillery used in the countryside.

One well informed source cited these current situations, as symptomatic of deterioration in the allied military position since the first of the year:

North Vietnamese troops have set up antiaircraft batteries and a major base in the A Shau valley region, near the Laotian border.

No one has come up with a method to stop the almost daily showers of steel and explosives from North Vietnamese artillery, rockets and mortars based in and north of the DMZ. The biggest rockets are 144 mm, nearly six inches in diameter. Each weighs more than 90 pounds. A top U.S. spokesman once dismissed reports of these rockets as mainly a propaganda stunt. Marines, who have suffered 81,000 casualties among the DMZ since the first of the year, disagree.

A Marine company commander, operating with 125 men out of the 185 he was supposed to have had, laughed when asked if he didn't feel his outfit was weak. He said: "Hell, we're fat now. We only had 85 when we came off the last operation."

The instance is neither extreme nor rare. There also is a shortage of lieutenants and captains for combat commands. A qualified military source said it takes several months to widen the replacement pipeline from U.S. training camps.

"The United States got caught in a whirlpool in Vietnam," a high U.S. source once said. "We didn't feel it much when we were being carried around the outer circles, but now that we're getting sucked down it is pretty serious." (AP)

Joint US-Soviet Nonproliferation Proposal

The United States and the Soviet Union plan to submit to the Geneva disarmament conference shortly a joint proposal for a treaty to curb the spread of nuclear weapons.

When the treaty draft goes before the 17-nation disarmament group it may still be minus a provision for guards against violations.

U.S.-Soviet negotiators have been debating for months to agree on the safeguards—or inspection—clause. But U.S. diplomats are hopeful of reaching big two accord on this soon after submitting the proposed treaty at Geneva, if not by then.

This became known following the recent dinner meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the headquarters of the Soviet UN mission.

The Rusk-Gromyko session, a followup to the conference held between Soviet Premier Kosygin and President Johnson, apparently finished the last phase of the summit of Glassboro, New Jersey, the site of the Johnson-Kosygin parleys.

The Middle East crisis and the proposed nuclear nonproli-

feration treaty were the major topics discussed by Rusk and Gromyko. U.S. sources said Vietnam was not discussed because the deep U.S.-Soviet differences on this topic had been amply aired in the previous talks.

Kosygin and Gromyko stood fast on Soviet demands for withdrawal of Israeli forces to prewar boundaries before a settlement can be negotiated. Since the United States favours linking a withdrawal with a settlement, the main argument is over the sequence of moves toward a solution.

On the nonproliferation treaty, both of the nuclear superpowers have long pursued parallel policies against giving nuclear weapons to nations that don't have them. Johnson and Kosygin agreed on the importance of such a pact, whose wording the big two have been negotiating for months.

The difficulty over the inspection provision is less between the Soviet Union and the United States than between the western European powers and the Soviets, the U.S. sources said.

The European Common Market countries have their own system under Euratom, their joint

atomic energy agency, to insure that nuclear fuel is not diverted to military use. They do not want to give up their safeguards system, while Moscow says European atomic plants along with those elsewhere should come under the inspection system of the International Energy Agency.

The nonproliferation treaty would bar non-nuclear signers forever from acquiring atomic arms and the have-not nations at the Geneva meeting have been pressing the conference co-chairmen, the United States and the Soviet Union, for their proposed wording.

On another disarmament project, to limit the U.S. Soviet antimissile and offensive missile races, they reportedly agreed to discussions but would not say when. The sources consider the issue still open.

As for Vietnam, the U.S. sources said Kosygin and Gromyko made no commitment to press Hanoi to come to the peace table. They did not undertake to speak for North Vietnam. Kosygin's private remarks were similar to his public utterances, in which he denounced the United States as an aggressor in Vietnam. (AP)

Mobutu Firmly Established In Congo

With former Congo Prime Minister Moise Tshombe now out of the way as a potential threat, President Joseph D. Mobutu appears more solidly in control of the vast Congo than ever before. Tshombe was his chief rival—although there were others who also stood on the sidelines ready to seize power if and when opportunity offered.

But Mobutu has steered a steady course since he seized power in a military coup in November, 1965—thus ending a lengthy feud between Tshombe and President Joseph Kasavubu.

Mobutu, head of the armed forces, had the support of a growing group of young intellectuals who were fed up with the tribal and political bickerings which threatened to destroy

The 1965 coup was Mobutu's second intervention to save the newly-independent country from the former Belgian colony from collapse. The first was in September, 1960, when he removed Kasavubu and Patrice Lumumba from office as the new nation appeared on the point of capture by terrorists.

This time, it is growing more apparent, Mobutu intends to hold on to authority until the Congo has achieved some degree of stability.

Only a week before Tshombe was seized in a Mediterranean air hijacking, Mobutu had promulgated a new Congo constitution, sharply devalued the Congolese currency as part of a sweeping economic stabilisation programme and raised wages and salaries by 40 per cent.

The new constitution was regarded by foreign observers as a major step ahead in representative government. It had been approved by more than 90 per cent of Congolese voters in nationwide referendum in early June. It provides for a one-house Parliament, which will be elected after the present two-house Parliament is dissolved.

In other moves to speed economic progress, the country's import controls were liberalised and other measures adopted to help create a more attractive climate for outside investment.

A major objective of the new Congo reforms is to help revive the agricultural sector of the economy by providing a stimulus to production of cash crops both

(Contd. on page 4)

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FIRST WOMAN ASSISTANT IN AGRICULTURE FACULTY

By A Staff Writer

Quite a number of women now teach or work as assistants in different colleges at Kabul University. Beginning this week, we will run a series on the Women's Page to introduce them.

The first woman to assist the College of Agriculture is Mrs. Zarghoona who is doing research in agricultural economics.

A graduate of Rabia Balkhi and the College of Economics at Kabul University, she just returned from the United States where she took some additional courses in her field.

She accompanied her husband, an army officer, to the U.S. They have been married seven years and have a five-year-old son who travelled with them.

The family has visited the Soviet Union, Poland, Austria, France, Britain and several other countries. Mrs. Zarghoona was interested to observe the social and economic role of women in each of these nations. She would like to do some re-

search on the role of Afghan women in the economic system. All over the country, women work together with their husbands, she points out. She has been working at the university for six months.



Mrs. Zarghoona

BULGARIAN WOMEN

This story of Maria Atanasova appeared in the Bulgarian Women published by the Bulgarian Women's Committee in Sofia. Written by Varvara Kiri-lova, the article was entitled *Gaining One's Wings*.

Watching the birds, from time immemorial man has tried to find wings that would enable him to soar high above the earth and its petty problems, little barriers cutting cross countries and continents; to look ahead in great perspective. Sometimes philosophy and human enterprise give a sense of freedom above and over the routine of everyday life. This, too, is an achievement in itself.

We remember a mother looking up towards the sky every time the drone of a plane was first heard in the distance. She was eagerly waiting for the shiny little cross to draw near. One of these speedy metal birds was piloted by her own daughter. Four children in the family, three boys and a young girl braved of them all.

Georg's tomboy at the village of Kalekovets in Plovdiv District was a popular figure. Helping her father in his fieldwork, Maria tamed and held the horses with a firm hand, hung around the tractors asking countless questions. Her mother was both proud and worried. She had always hoped to have her young daughter as a companion when the men went out to work on the farm, but Maria was always the first one out and the last one in.

Aircraft flying overhead were always a thrill for the young girl. She never thought who piloted them, she just knew that this must be the most exciting experience in the world. A deep sigh showed that this was no idle curiosity.

Press On Women Keeping Children Busy In Vacation

Friday's *Islah* discusses the importance of clean children's utensils in an article on its women's page. It advises mothers to take the utmost care in feeding their children.

After the children stop taking their mother's milk, says the woman's editor, they start eating cooked food such as vegetable soup and pudding. At this time children must have clean food, and utensils also must be kept clean.

The women's editor gives a short account of how women should feed their children and keep their utensils clean. She suggests boiling children's utensils after use and keeping them out of dust and dirt. When the children are grown up enough to eat without others' help, the woman's editor suggests separate dishes, forks and spoons. She adds that mothers should see that their children's utensils are washed and kept separately.

"Walking Well and Talking Well" is the title of another article on *Islah's* women page.

There are some women or girls, says the writer, who are not careful while walking or talking. It should be mentioned that talking well and dressing neatly help a lot in making a woman attractive. A woman should not imitate others' actions. Every woman has her own way of walking and talking, and should never think of copying others.

There are some women who have the habit of moving their hands and feet while talking. They should give up this habit or at least not exaggerate the movements.

An interesting thing, that women and girls should be aware of, is that talking and walking well cover a woman's ugliness.

In pictures on the same page, housewives are showed how to distinguish good eggs from spoiled ones.

A drawing of a summer dress for women is also featured on the same issue. Women are advised to use (Contd. on page 4)

Succulent Melon Attracts Fruit Buyers In Kabul

By A Staff Writer

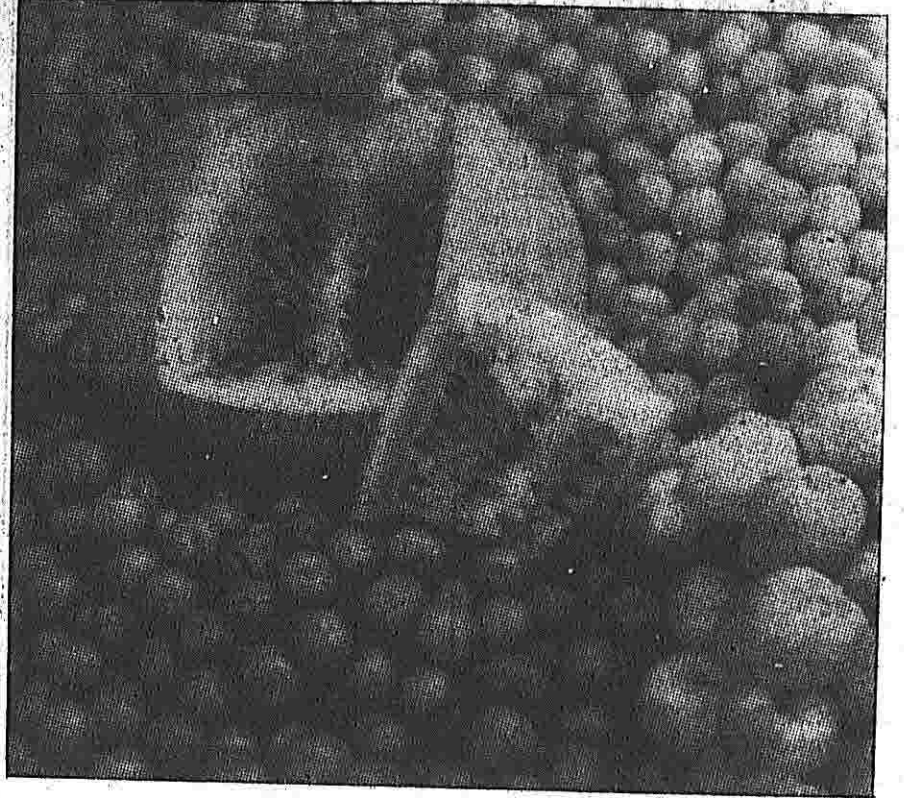
MELON DELIGHT

The melon season is just beginning so this week we will suggest a delicious dessert made from this thirst-quenching fruit.

- 1 medium cantaloupe or melon
- 2 ripe peaches
- 1/3 cup sugar
- 2 tbsp. lemon juice
- 1 tsp. salt
- 2 tbsp. rose water
- crushed ice

Cut the melon in half and scoop out as many melon balls as you can. Put them in a crockery bowl. Save the melon juice and add it to the melon balls. It is important that you use all the melon juice. Peel the peaches and slice them thinly. Add this to the melon balls. Mix them with the melon balls. Add sugar, lemon juice and salt. Half an hour before serving add the rose water and put back to cool.

Just before serving put melon mixture into individual serving dishes and top it with finely crushed ice.



A succulent melon to attract fruit buyers.

With the arrival of July, Kabul's markets are filled with a large variety of fruits.

Although strawberries and mulberries are past their prime, cherries from Istailf may be found on wandering donkeys or in the major bazaars in Charrahi Zarghoona in Share Nau or the large new fruit market in Karte Parwan on the right hand side of the road to the pumps where many shops stock good Khairkhana Pass.

Good peaches of the cling variety are available, as well as some small early apples in shops on Mirwais Maidan around the Monopol oil pumps where many shops stock good supplies of fruit.

The melon season is just beginning but already excellent watermelon is being sold on the Paghman Road. A few shops on the second street off Sher Shah Mena sell delicious red, sweet watermelon.

The small purple and green grapes are both in season now. For the larger ones from Kohdaman, the lover of grapes must wait several months and be satisfied now with a look at the vineyards along the road to Charikar and beyond.

Shops in Shah du Shamshera, opposite the mosque, specialise in Indian fruits such as mangoes.

Almost anywhere in the city there is someone with fruit to sell. Besides the shops already mentioned are some on Jade Maiwand and Kala Fatehullah Khan.

70 Girls Compete For Beauty Title

The more than 70 girls representing their countries in the Miss Universe pageant have a common goal, but the paths that led them to Miami Beach were diverse, and in some case, rocky.

Many of the girls admittedly stumbled onto the beauty contest circuit more by accident than design.

Miss Ireland, Patricia Armstrong said her boy friend sent in her pictures to the preliminary contest without her knowledge.

Miss Venezuela, Mariela Perez Branger, dark-haired public relations girl for a U.S. firm said somebody suggested she enter the contest when she was at a party.

Tall, freckled-faced Miss Wales, Denise Elizabeth Page, was disqualified from one preliminary contest because she wore tights in the bathing suit contest.

Five days after she won the Miss England contest, Jennifer Lewis had appendicitis. Just a little over two weeks later she was on her way to the Miss Universe contest.

"I wish I was back in England now," she said wistfully. "I'm missing it a little now."

Several contestants, including Miss England, entered the contests with the hope of furthering their careers.

Miss Greece, Elya Calligeraki, said, "I never thought I would win." She said she just hoped it would help her modeling career.

Paola Rossi, Miss Italy, 20, also hoped it would help her modeling. The tall, green-eyed blonde Venetian said modeling was her greatest interest. She said she didn't leave any boy friends behind because she was too young to have any.

Shpokeper sits in the middle of his display of many varieties of fruit.

National Fund For Mothers Madam, My Madam The Extended Visit

By Staff Writer

President of the Women's Institute, Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, described the purpose of the newly-opened fund for mothers on Radio Afghanistan last week.

Through this fund, administered by the Women's Institute, women who face special difficulties will be helped. For example, those who are sick or widows will be given aid so that their children remain healthy and receive a good education.

Mrs. Etemadi reported that over Af. 10,000 was collected for the fund on Mothers Day. Those who would like to make further contributions may do so through the National Fund.

By Nokta Cheen

"No, please let me take her with me. After all this is the last night of your stay prior to your departure for abroad for a long time", my wife told her sister in a sweet, pleading voice.

I wanted to say something but preferred silence.

"If she wants to come with you, she may", her sister finally agreed.

But I, too, want to go to my Aunt's house, Sara's elder brother shouted from a corner.

"But your Aunt only wants to take Dina," my wife's sister said. Never mind, my Aunt's husband wants to take me as his guest. Ahmad said and stared at me with glowing eyes.

"Sure, sure, you are welcome", I nodded my head.

The children are really nice. The two kids are most harmless, keep themselves busy and love to help the host with a little housework. In addition, they would like to talk to the hosts about anything.

They had their pajamas with them. They really enjoy playing with other children.

"As soon as we arrived home, my wife told me to invite some other children so that their stay in our house might be pleasant.

"But honey, they have a long journey ahead of them tomorrow. Let them play for a while and then go to bed," I told her.

No please, she said in tone saved for special occasions. Dina is just like my own baby, she said.

In a way she was right. Dina grew up with my wife. She has great attachment to her and loves to be near her always.

I went in search of children to entertain our own young guests. In our neighbouring area, there were many whom I knew. I stopped at each of the houses and, asked someone to let his child come to my house. By the time I returned home, I thought I was driving a mobile kindergarden—if there is such a thing.

The night was a test of patience. The children laughed and joked and played. They were of such an age that it was difficult to scold them.

Besides, my wife, had given all a licence for enjoyment. It went on ceaselessly into the heart of the night. But as the next day was Friday, a holiday, I did not mind much if I could not get any sleep at night.

At midnight I ordered a ceasefire between the kids who had become two parties—one the winner, the other the loser, in the game they were playing. Reluctantly they accepted it. Another half of my job still remained it was to take the children back to their homes.

As my darling wife slept, I took the kids to their homes.

By the time I returned to my bed, it was already dawn.

As soon as I got up, I asked the time. It was eight. I told my wife to hurry the children so that they would be at the airport before the plane left.

"But, honey," my wife sermonised, "the plane is leaving at 12. We have plenty of time. Just don't rush me".

Everybody took his own sweet time. We were all ready to leave home for airport at eleven. When we arrived at the airport it was half past eleven. But alas, the plane had left at ten in the morning. "What, the plane has already left", my wife shouted.

"Yes," I said, "But I did not see my sister. What should I do," she cried. I gave no reply. I only looked at the children.

The kids have been our guest for the past three months. Aunt does not look particularly happy about it.

Jirgah Committee Discusses Laws

KABUL, July 10.—The Wolesi Jirgah's Committee on Social Affairs discussed two laws relating to women this week.

One is the draft law on superstition and bad customs which consists of nine articles. The other draft law concerns marriage and divorce.

The Committee will forward its views on the draft to the other Deputies.

All About Women



In the Federal Republic of Germany models put on a fashion show for the blind. The audience learns about new styles by feeling the new hats, coats and dresses.

Fighting Continues Along 100-Mile Front In Nigeria

LAGOS, July 10, (Reuter).—Nigeria Sunday claimed federal troops were continuing to penetrate into the self-proclaimed republic of Biafra, but sources in Enugu, the secessionist capital, said Biafran troops were holding their positions in fierce fighting along a 100-mile (160 km) front.

Radio Nigeria in Lagos said federal troops had surrounded the university town of Nsukka 41 miles (65 km) north of Enugu on a good road, after capturing three other towns in their four-day drive to overthrow the breakaway regime.

The other towns were Obolo, 10 miles (16 kms) from Nsukka and Gakem and Obudu in the north of Ogoja province, just inside the seceding Eastern region's frontier.

The sources in Enugu denied that Nsukka was surrounded and said Obudu was occupied by Biafran forces.

Army headquarters in Enugu said the fighting was concentrated on Biafra's northern frontier.

The Enugu sources said a recently-acquired Biafran army B-26 bomber strafed federal positions in Nsukka province Saturday but they added that the federal forces, with heavier equipment, were constantly shelling Biafran positions in the province.

Federal spokesman gave no casualty figures for the federal forces but said that the enemy forces had suffered heavy losses. One report here claimed that about two thousand and territory soldiers had died since the operations began.

British and Nigerian officials were to examine in detail today proposals made by George Thomas, Minister of State for Commonwealth Affairs, to ease the blockade of breakaway Biafra which threatens to cut off about 10 per cent of Britain's oil imports.

The proposals were put by Thomas to Nigeria's Major-General Yakubu Gowon and the chief of the

Mobutu

(Continued from page 2)
for export and domestic consumption.

The Congo, experts agree, has one of the most promising agricultural futures on the African continent, with good growing conditions on established plantations and an excellent transportation network. But the guerrilla warfare which sapped the country until Stanleyville was recaptured from the rebels in November, 1964, set back agriculture as it did everything else. As a result the Congo is still importing some foods, although in the past it has had more than enough to feed its people and shipped sizable quantities abroad.

Mobutu's attempts to get the Congo back on the track of economic and social progress had been opposed by scattered remnants of guerrilla opposition forces, with some outside support, and by Tshombe and others who still harbored hopes of regaining positions of political power.

Mobutu has gained new stature in Africa as other more radical leaders, such as Kwame Nkrumah and Ahmed Ben Bella, who once openly opposed him, have been consigned to oblivion.

With Nigeria now plunged in civil war, the Congo today has reversed the roles of only a few years ago and, under Mobutu's leadership, could be emerging as one of the most stable, rather than the most fragile governments on the continent, despite the current invasions.

(CONTINENTAL PRESS)

Weather Forecast

Skies throughout the country will be mainly clear. Yesterday Kabul had winds with speeds up to 30 knots per hour (35 miles per hour). Farah was the warmest region of the country with a high of 48C, 118F.

In the late afternoon Kabul will have dust storms. The temperature in Kabul at 9 a.m. was 25C, 77F.

Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	31	13C
	88F	55F
Kandahar	44C	25C
	111F	77F
Mazare Sharif	39C	29C
	102F	84F
N. Salang	15C	10C
	59F	50F
Ghazni	32C	17C
	89F	63F



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AMERICAN FILM BEACH HEAD

MISS UNIVERSE CONTEST SET FOR WEDNESDAY

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, July 10, (Reuter).—Beautiful girls from all over the world are gathering here for the contest next Saturday night (July 15) to name Miss Universe 1967.

Also moving in are the publicity men, the ad-men and the businessmen representing dozens of firms donating products to the contestants—ranging from tubes of lipstick to top hotel rooms and even the peanuts served at parties.

Chaperones, fluent in many languages are here, plus security guards to keep the crowds away from the girls.

Stated objective of the contest is to promote international understanding. The idea is that beauty transcends national differences.

But it is also undeniably a great money-making machine with vast opportunities of promotion for every product connected with it, and a sizeable return is likely on its owners' investments.

Miss Margaret Ahividdson of Gothenburg, Sweden, will crown the new queen at a ball for the benefit of the humane society.

The contest starts on Wednesday night and about 150 girls will take part.

USSR SWING-WING JETS SWEEP ACROSS SKY IN AIR SHOW

MOSCOW, July 10, (Reuter).—The Soviet Union showed the world its two supersonic swing-wing fighters yesterday in a dazzling display of military air power to mark the 50th anniversary of the communist revolution.

In a two-hour exhibition at Mos-Konstantin A. Vershinin, chief of the Soviet Air Force, described an unidentified plane as an intercontinental craft which could release its missiles while still hundreds of miles (kilometres) from the target.

It was not known whether he was referring to blenders or to larger planes which were not shown.

They saw the two variable geometry aircraft sweep one after the other across the sky.

An official Soviet commentary called one of the planes a fighter and the other a missile launcher, and said both crafts could fly at twice the speed of sound.

Western military experts said the two red-nosed planes could only be prototypes, but they clearly put the Soviet Union far ahead of western Europe in the development of this type of aircraft.

Qualified observers said yesterday's demonstration could encourage Britain to go ahead on its own with a swingwing project following France's withdrawal from a joint design last week.

One expert described the flight of the two planes as "a swing at low level by clearly completely confident pilots."

Western experts noted seven previously unseen planes at Russia's first airshow in six years. They were: Two swing-wing craft, one slightly larger than the other, which resembled the American F-111 swing-wing that may go into Vietnam later this year.

A jet fighter with twin tails—like the well-known MIG and Sukhoi fighters in appearance—said by the official commentator to be able to develop speeds up to 3,000 kilometres (1,875-mile) an hour.

A small jet fighter, which only passed over once giving little time for accurate description.

One vertical takeoff jet.

And two different short takeoff jets, apparently also fighter interceptors.

In an article in the communist party newspaper Pravda, Marshal

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Congo Demands Immediate Extradition Of Mercenaries

BRAZZAVILLE, July 10, (Tass).—The government of Congo (Kinshasa) yesterday demanded that the British government should immediately arrest all white mercenaries who fled to Southern Rhodesia after events in Kisangani and Bukavu and extradite them to the Congolese authorities. The Congolese government also demands immediate return of the property that was stolen or plundered by mercenaries.

These demands are expressed in a note Foreign Ministry Justin Bomboko turned over to British Ambassador in Kinshasa, radio Kinshasa reports.

The note says that white mercenaries who fled to Southern Rhodesia are guilty of numerous outrages. They killed many civilians, robbed banks, state and private establishments and took away the wealth they portation that belong to the state and private persons.

The note blames the British government for giving asylum to white mercenaries in Southern Rhodesia.

Bomboko said that the plot was worked out in Madrid in March of 1967 with active participation of Spanish authorities. Frenchman Savant and king-leader of the white mercenaries Denar were charged with implementing the plan. They met with Tshombe in Madrid to work out the plan in detail.

Bomboko pointed out that Portugal is fully responsible for the events because it made it possible for planes of mercenaries to land in Angola so that they could next land paratroopers in Congo (Kinshasa).

Reuter reports that two pilots who flew a big group of white mercenaries from eastern Congo (Kinshasa) arrived in Johannesburg, South Africa, from Salisbury yesterday. The white mercenaries took part in an armed attack on the Congolese town of Kisangani.

After they failed to take the city, the mercenaries flew to Southern Rhodesia in a plane they had stolen.

In the Johannesburg airport the mercenaries who flew from Salisbury told pressmen that South-African authorities recommended they should mention no details about the recent events in Congo (Kinshasa).

A Reuter dispatch from Washington says the United States has sent three military transport planes to Kinshasa to help the Congolese government meet the mercenary-led rebellion, the State Department announced yesterday.

The planes were dispatched in response to a request from Congolese President Joseph Mobutu.

The planes, to be flown by their own crews, will provide logistic support for the Congolese government and will be "in a non-combat status," the department said.

It adds the United States has consistently supported the territorial integrity and unity of the Congo.

Arrivals And Departures

KABUL, July 10, (Bakhtar).—Abdul Satar Shalizi, a member of the special UN Aden mission, left for New York yesterday.

Mohammad Sulaiman Zamani and Ali Shah Rashidi, students of Kabul University, left for France under a French government scholarship to study geology.

Dr. Ahmad Zia Mayel of the College of Medicine Pharmacy, Kabul University, left for London under a Colombo Plan scholarship for further studies.

Dost Mohammad Haiyat, Abdul Haq Amiri and Ghulam Sarwar, officials of the cartographic department, left for Colombo under the Colombo Plan for further studies.

Mohammad Anwar Asadi, a graduate of Afghan Institute of Technology, also left for Colombo for further studies under the Colombo Plan.

Abdul Zahir Ayaz, director of planning in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, who had gone to Holland and Rome under a FAO programme, returned to Kabul yesterday.

Abdul Khaliq Shetab, a teacher at the Technical School who had gone last year to the U.S. under a Fulbright scholarship, returned home yesterday.

UPP Tries To Coordinate Rhodesians' Efforts

The election of P.H. Mkudu to the position of Leader of the Opposition United People's Party in the Rhodesian Parliament gives rise to hope that the UPP may now enter a more active and constructive stage in its role as the official opposition in Rhodesia.

Mkudu, a former welfare officer in Umtali who entered politics in 1962, is determined in his efforts to try and rally behind him Rhodesian African opposition to the Smith regime.

That there is a considerable amount of African opposition to Smith goes without saying. The trouble so far has been the disinclination on the part of many Rhodesian Africans to actively partake in the hard work of organising themselves into an effective opposition.

Their attitude stems from the belief unfortunately widespread, that with the approval of mandatory sanctions by the United Nations, the collapse of the Smith regime is only a matter of time and that African majority rule will be established in no time at all.

The UPP realises that this is not so and that determined efforts will have to be made in order to convince Africans that the UPP is a working opposition and offers a means to fight Smith constitutionally and effectively.

Inside Rhodesia informed African opinion, as represented in the UPP, appears to approach the problem of overthrowing the illegal regime with far greater realism than that shown by the exiled liberation movements which are based in Tanzania and Zambia.

The UPP knows that violence will not achieve the desired end because terrorist violence is unsuited to the present conditions existing in Rhodesia. The well-organised security forces of the Smith regime are well able to cope with the present situation and to counter the efforts of infiltrated or local terrorists. Furthermore, the terrorist campaign is a remotely controlled operation managed by people who are out of touch with the realities of the Rhodesian political scene.

African political leaders in the independent states of Central and East Africa are showing signs of becoming increasingly impatient with the incessant squabble that goes on between the two rival groups of Rhodesian liberation movements—the

Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) and the Zimbabwe African Nationalist Union (ZANU).

Tanzania's President Nyerere and the OAU have on many occasions said that only when the two groups agree to cooperate in a united effort will they receive any effective help from other African states. So far the signs are few that any such cooperation is in the offing.

However, within Rhodesia itself, there is a faint glimmer of hope that local elements of ZANU may be willing to sink their differences and support the UPP as a legitimate party of opposition. Reports from Matabeland in southeastern Rhodesia indicate that in that part of the country at least, the local factions of ZAPU are prepared to come to terms with each other and support the UPP. It seems that being physically aware of the situation as it really exists in Rhodesia, these ZANU / ZAPU elements have acknowledged, though reluctantly, that the most effective means of agitation is through constitutional channels.

The UPP's ideas are based on the hard fact that Africans in Rhodesia must rely on their own united efforts and work through moderate processes. To do so, the party insists that Africans must register on the electoral rolls and exercise their voting rights; the earlier mistake of boycotting elections must not be repeated.

This is the broad plan which the UPP hopes to persuade the

ZANU / ZAPU elements in the country to accept. If ZANU / ZAPU agree to cooperate on this basis, then they surely have a better chance to give a more effective lead to African opposition. Whatever happens, and irrespective of any personal success which Mkudu may or may not have, the basis is being laid for a more coordinate African attitude towards the Smith regime.



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